

## BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1915.

## MR. WEISE ON THE LABOR PROBLEM

REV. E. F. WEISE, pastor of Grace M. E. church, preaches a powerful sermon on modern industrial conditions, taking his text from Luke 10:7, "For the Laborer is Worthy of His Hire," and founding his arguments largely upon the evidence furnished by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

Says the eloquent preacher:

But the invisible powers of wealth that stop not at the shedding of blood to fill their pockets with gold have decreed it and so it is. Think you not that there is an invisible government? Let us see. Was it your government and mine that practically legalized blacklists for the advantage of the rich, and outlawed boycotts because they were an advantage to labor? Is it your government that made it easy for the rich to call out the militia to protect their interests in times of strikes? Or is it the invisible government of wealth? Is it the government that you and I set up by our votes that sends the militia to guard the window glass of factories in times of strike, that never bothers about the wanton waste of flesh and blood by the owners of those plants week in and week out because these are only the property of workers and they are wasted and destroyed in the name of business? Ah! isn't it the invisible government of the United States that is back of these things? Again is it your government and mine that allows railroads and other corporations to maintain their own private police that at the same time orders the city police to disarm and disperse strikers? Are not these things done by the invisible government of the aristocracy of wealth?

He concludes with a prayer for co-operation in industry between labor and capital. The reverend speaker knows that those who would prosper in material things, will prosper more under conditions of democracy, and perfect democracy is perfect brotherhood, and this in turn is perfect Christianity.

Perhaps, dealing as preachers should in terms of free will and the moral law, Rev. Mr. Weise places too much weight on the element of deliberation in employers, as the productive force for evil, and too little upon that form of evil which men know as ignorance.

To a large extent the good old world blunders out of wrong into right. It is usually doing the best it knows how. The trouble is, it knows so little how.

The lessons of experience show that co-operation in its highest forms is more productive of prosperity for everybody, than the conflicts of individualism.

Capital did not experience its greatest rewards, while labor experienced the least rewards. It was not in Egypt that capital multiplied, nor in Rome. It was not while labor was a serf attached to the soil that Europe blossomed like the rose. It was not the South with its slave labor that flourished and triumphed, but the North with its free labor.

Since freer labor has ever meant a more successful capitalism, as well as more happiness for all classes of society, why not make labor freer yet? Why not make labor so free, and co-operation so extensive that men will be able to do the work that waits to be done, to utilize the raw materials God has given to the world? Then there will be material prosperity, and the desert of spirit will blossom like the rose, made fertile by leisure, opportunity and a reasonable plenty.

Lack of co-operation, lack of brotherhood, inability to interpret the past, all products of sheer ignorance, stop work, and waste more than all the capitalists in the world now take from the total product of toil.

The pulpit is a powerful lever for progress. Men like Mr. Weise in the pulpit are sure to hasten progress, because they increase brotherhood and make ignorance less dense.

## DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

THE State Federation of Labor knows the constitution, and appreciates the necessity of preserving the liberties conferred by that instrument.

In the deliberations of this body the brutal assault upon Cederholm, Bowen and Nelson was perceived in its larger relations to the Commonwealth, and action to prevent such invasions of the bill of rights again was promptly taken.

It was voted to oppose the election of Mayor Clifford B. Wilson to any public office hereafter. The convention decided to employ counsel, that the necessary steps for the mayor's removal may be taken in a legal and orderly manner.

The convention also authorized its committee to present to suitable officers of the Federal Department of Labor the facts connected with the illegal arrest of the three citizens, their detention in the city prison, and their unjust treatment by the city court.

The right of free speech, and the right of assemblage are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, no less than by that of Connecticut, and the assault upon Cederholm, Bowen and Nelson is properly a matter for the Federal authorities.

The convention takes timely and wise action. Were Mayor Wilson's invasion of the Constitution permitted to pass unnoticed, or unpunished, the citizenship could never feel certain its liberties are not at the mercy of any petty public servant, swollen with a sense of his own importance, and set upon suspending the right of free speech, to gain favor with influential friends.

## THE BROKEN SOLIDARITY OF EMPLOYERS.

THERE has been a solidarity of opposition to the movement for the eight-hour day and higher wages. The employing classes have been almost a unit against the change. One employer, not for the moment affected, sympathized with another who was suffering from a labor dispute, and thus the employers were united by their common interest, to make common cause against labor, for the man whose business was not immediately affected feared it soon might be.

This is now changed. There will be, in future, no solidarity of feeling between 10-hour employers and eight-hour employers, between those paying low and those paying high wages for the same work. The interest between the two classes is not mutual, but adverse.

The interest is adverse for two reasons. The employer who gives eight hours, fears the competition that may arise in certain instances from 10-hour shops. He will desire to be rid of this competition. He will regard it as unfair competition.

The second reason is as simple. The eight-hour employer, who pays high wages, increases the market. He gives his peo-

ple leisure to buy, and more money with which to buy. He will wish other employers to return the compliment. It is not in his interest that his help shall have high wages and be able to buy a great deal, while another man's employees have low wages, and are not able to buy much.

Henry Ford swells the market. Ford's employees do not use their wages for the purchase of Ford cars, beyond a limited degree. Their wages are used to purchase all the necessities and comforts which a civilization produces.

Fancy Mr. Ford side by side with another plant, which employs help at a fifth of the wages paid by him, and for longer hours. The owner of this plant could sell his goods liberally to Ford workers, but Ford cars would not sell to the low wage workers, because they would not be able to buy.

The eight-hour day, having been granted by many powerful organizations, arrays upon its side the forces of a vast capital. These liberal employers will desire a large market. They will desire their competitors to furnish their share of the market. They will demand from competitors as generous conditions for labor as they themselves give.

These are no fanciful conclusions. They flow from simple facts of human nature, that men desire to get and to hold.

Black Sea's Shores  
the Scene of Many  
Sanguinary Conflicts

The Black Sea, that land-locked ocean for which Russia has long sought an outlet to the Aegean, has since ancient times played a prominent part in history. For thousands of years the tide of war has swept by its shores, and there have been fought battles which rank among the most sanguinary ever fought. The British, French and Italian are aiding their ally, Russia, in the attempt to force the gateway to the Black Sea, which lies through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. Only three-score years ago Turkey, Great Britain and France were banded together as allies, with Russia as their common foe, and the battles fought on the shores of the Black Sea stand—or did stand until the present war—as a synonym for ferociousness in warfare.

It was just 60 years ago today, on Sept. 9, 1855, that the British, French and Turkish allies entered Sebastopol after a siege which had lasted nearly 11 months and which was characterized by the most desperate valor. In the war which was principally fought on the Crimean Peninsula, on the northern shore of the Black Sea, the valor displayed by both sides and their common foe, the Russian Empire, was the scene of the immortal "Charge of the Light Brigade"—was repeated at Sebastopol, the Redan and Malakoff. The assaults were successful on Sept. 8, but were forced to retire, and in the night the Russians, after destroying the remnants of their fleet and a large part of the town, crossed to the northern shore. The Russian allies, however, were forced to retire, and in the night the Russians, after destroying the remnants of their fleet and a large part of the town, crossed to the northern shore. The Russian allies, however, were forced to retire, and in the night the Russians, after destroying the remnants of their fleet and a large part of the town, crossed to the northern shore.

By the treaty ending the Crimean war the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, but in 1871 the neutralization of the sea was abrogated by the powers, and Russia was hemmed in by the long Russian coastlines built by the Turks. At the close of the Crimean war Russia was debarred from fortifying her Black Sea ports or maintaining a navy on the sea, but she later cast off this restriction, and for 30 years the czar has had a considerable navy on his southern sea.

The Sebastopol of today is an important and prosperous city well fortified, but it is far eclipsed in commercial importance by Odessa, which has a population of nearly 650,000. Odessa is the great shipping port for Russian grain, but since the beginning of the war its great artificial harbor has been the abode of idleness. Vast quantities of grain are stored in the Odessa warehouses, which are built on the narrow belt of lowland between the bluffs and the shore, the city itself occupying a succession of cliffs which rise to a height of 200 feet.

The Black Sea—called the Pontus Euxinus by the ancients—derives its modern name from the color of its water, which are blue-black. The bottom is covered with sulphur-imregnated black mud. In its greater part the sea is very deep, ranging from 5,500 to 8,500 feet. The surface water contains little salt. It is a cosmopolitan population which dwells along the shores of the Black Sea. The southern shore, stretching from Constantinople to Caucasus, is bold and rugged, and Turk is supreme along its entire length. The eastern and northern shores belong to Russia, while Roumania and Bulgaria front on the western shore. Every stage of humanity, from savagery to civilization, may be seen in a tour of the Black Sea.

## MUNGO PARK

The first white man to explore the wild interior of Africa and the first to reach the previously well-known fabulous waters of the Niger was Mungo Park, who was born in Scotland 144 years ago today. The bottom is covered with sulphur-imregnated black mud. In its greater part the sea is very deep, ranging from 5,500 to 8,500 feet. The surface water contains little salt. It is a cosmopolitan population which dwells along the shores of the Black Sea. The southern shore, stretching from Constantinople to Caucasus, is bold and rugged, and Turk is supreme along its entire length. The eastern and northern shores belong to Russia, while Roumania and Bulgaria front on the western shore. Every stage of humanity, from savagery to civilization, may be seen in a tour of the Black Sea.

## J. B. WALKER

John Brisbane Walker, the chairman and one of the leading spirits in the German-American organization known as the Friends of Peace, was born in Pennsylvania 58 years ago today. Mr. Walker, who has long been prominent in journalism, is now the editor of a little publication called "Your Affairs," written entirely by himself, in which he has made several attacks on President Wilson. The vast majority of Mr. Walker's associates in the Friends of Peace organization are of German birth or descent, and their principal aim, seemingly, is to help the father-

land by agitating the placing of an embargo on all war supplies. Mr. Walker declares, however, that he is animated solely by a desire to preserve peace and foil the "preconceived plot to involve the United States in the European war." Mr. Walker was educated at Georgetown College and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but resigned his cadetship in order that he might enter the military service of China. He spent two years in the Asiatic empire, but in 1870 returned to America and embarked in a manufacturing business in West Virginia. He returned to Europe in 1875, and after three years in journalism went to Colorado and became an altitude farmer. He spent ten years in the West, and in 1889 founded the *Colorado Magazine*. He built up a successful publishing business, and he sold the magazine to Dr. William Randolph Hearst, and he added to his fortune as a pioneer automobile manufacturer. Some years ago he returned to Colorado and his farm, but after a period of retirement he has again embarked in journalism.

Lord Brooke, 33 Today,  
Among the Youngest  
of Commanders

Among the youngest of the officers holding important commands in the British army the front is Lord Guy Francis Maynard Greville, Lord Brooke, who has distinguished himself as the head of the Canadian contingent. Lord Brooke is the eldest son and heir of the fifth Earl of Warwick, and his mother is famed as "the socialist countess" and the friend of the London poor. Lord Brooke, born 33 years ago today, Sept. 10, 1882. He has had a meteoric military career. He was only a boy, still in his teens, when he received his baptism of fire in South Africa, where he acted as executive de-camp to Lord Milner. During the Russo-Japanese war he acted as special correspondent for Reuters Press Agency, and was attached to Marshal Oyama's army. He was given the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, and also received a Russian war medal. Before the war he was working for the Canadian "Toronto Star" by reason of his services as A. D. C. to the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, then Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, now the commander of the British forces operating in the Dardanelles. In Canada Lord Brooke made quite a hit because of his democratic spirit, and the Canadian warriors in Europe hailed him as an old friend. Lord Brooke's mother, Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, is a daughter of Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, and owns about 23,000 acres in her own right, while the Earl of Warwick's estate consists of over 10,000 acres. Both of these fine estates will pass to Lord Brooke, if he survives. The Countess is a granddaughter of the late Lord Grey, and for many years she has been noted for her socialist views, to which she was converted by Robert Blatchford, the noted socialist editor and writer, who was long subjected to ridicule because he asserted that Germany was preparing to make war on France and England.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES  
LAUDS FRENCH OFFICER

Paris, Sept. 10.—Members of the chamber of deputies representing Paris and the department of the Seine adopted yesterday an address to General Michael Joseph Maunoury, former military governor of Paris, to be presented today, the anniversary of his victory over the Germans on the Ourcq river. After recalling the anniversary and what the achievement meant for Paris, the address says: "On September 10, contemplating the enemy's rout, you said: 'I had waited for that for 44 years.' Your wait had been long, but the achievement of the inhabitants of Paris will be eternal."

General Maunoury was sent by General Joffre to the extreme left wing of the French army to prevent the rapid advance of the German right on Paris. The difficult task of assembling an army transported by rail in the face of an advancing enemy was successfully accomplished by General Maunoury and his army was ready at the appointed time to deliver the blow that marked the change in the tide of battle. He was wounded March 12 last while supervising German positions from the first line of French trenches.

American Smelting & Refining Co. advanced the price of lead 20 points to 470 cents.

Pope Benedict received in audience Bishop Bartolomeo, chief military chaplain of the Italian army.

THE PRETTIEST FACE  
and the most beautiful woman are often disguised by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using *Cyrus Wart Remover*. For sale only at The *Cyrus Pharmacy*, 418 Fairfield Ave.

Captain Von Papen  
Figures in Row  
Over Munitions

CAPT. VON PAPPEN

If the Austro-Hungarian ambassador goes, Captain Franz von Papen of the German army, the military attaché of the German embassy in Washington may go also. Captain von Papen was quoted by Dr. Dumba in the capture letter as expressing the opinion that the Dumba plan to tie up munitions plants in this country "is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved." Furthermore, Captain von Papen is represented as saying in a newspaper interview that he talked with Dr. Dumba about obtaining money from Vienna for the support of Austrian and Hungarian subjects who might refuse to work in the factories that were making munitions for "our enemies." Whether or not their concoction of the scheme to disorganize an American industry constituted a conspiracy, in restraint of trade within the meaning of the domestic laws is not regarded as of as much consequence as the fact that seems to stand out that diplomatic representatives of foreign nations arranged a program of interfering with the production of munitions in this country, thereby, apparently, violated the hospitality extended to them by this government.

G. F. M'KINNEY AND  
JEAN WEBSTER ARE  
WED IN OLD CHURCH

Married at Scene of Many a Soldier's Wedding in Revolutionary Days.

Glenn Ford McKinney, prominent lawyer of New York, whose wife received a divorce in this city on the ground of desertion several months ago, married Jean Webster, the author, Monday at Washington, one of Connecticut's most beautiful and historic communities, which was of wide interest to many circles. Dr. Emerson of Roxbury performed the ceremony at noon at the old Congregational church. This church, which was first organized in 1741, holds the precious legacy of many a husband's wedding in Revolutionary days, when drum and fife were calling, and many prominent men, such as Henry Ward Beecher, have worshipped beneath its roof and officiated at its services.

The severe Puritanical architecture of the old church was softened and transformed for the occasion by a lavish display of yellow and white blossoms from greenhouses and gardens, a decorator from New York having charge of the floral arrangements.

The bride, who was born in Fredonia, N. Y., was graduated from Vassar in 1901, and is a prominent member of the Woman's University club of New York, the Cosmopolitan, and many others; and her latest book, "Daisy's Story," with Emerson's illustrations by the author, is familiar to many.

The groom was graduated from Princeton in '91 and is a promising young lawyer in New York. Several beautiful selections on the organ announced the coming bride, who was given away by her brother, Samuel Webster. The bride was dressed in white tulle with silk tulle and silver trimmings, and her bridal bouquet was an exquisite creation of rare orchids and lilies of the valley. Her attendants, Emily Lewis, aged 6, and Joe Junior, aged 3, carried baskets of yellow and white roses with which they strewn the path of the bride.

The bride's mother's gown was a beautiful gray satin and the groom's mother's was a black tulle. Only the immediate family connections were invited and the guests arrived by automobile on Monday evening.

Mrs. Lewis, an old friend of the bride's mother, gave the wedding luncheon and wedding breakfast at her summer home.

The bride's going-away gown was an elaborate blue gaderine with hat and plume to match. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful limousine and the bride couple were the recipients of numerous and especially beautiful pieces of silver, linen and china. They will pass their honeymoon in Canada.

Found Black Pearl.

William Rosenthal is the proprietor of a luncheon. The other day he put a quantity of clams into a receptacle and steamed them. After they had been sufficiently steamed William opened them. One of the first clams William pried apart emitted a large black pearl. It was big as a shoe-button. William sent the pearl to Tiffany's in New York for valuation. They told him that the pearl would have been worth \$600 had he not cooked it, but that the value was destroyed to some extent in the cooking process. They advised him to keep it, as it still possessed value.

SPECIAL SALE OF  
FERNS  
JOHN RECK & SON.

## RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.  
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS  
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

## Great Sale Tomorrow--Saturday

Special Sale Between 9 and 10 A. M. Only

At 34c—Yard wide cheese cloth.  
At 34c—Best Merrimac light prints.  
At 44c—Best super dark prints.  
At 44c—Good Domet flannel.  
At 44c—Yard wide unbleached muslin.  
At 64c—Very handsome cretonnes.  
At 64c—Best Amoskeag apron gingham.  
At 74c—Our best ten cent outing flannel.  
At 74c—Good cotton batting.

Special Sale Between 9 and 12 M. Only

At 30c—Canes, Pads Paper, Card Safety Pins, Harmonica, Purse.  
PRESENTS, AS WELL AS CAR FARE, FOR CUSTOMERS BUYING ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OR OVER BETWEEN ONE AND SIX P. M.

Special Sale Between 6 and 9 P. M. Only

At 74c—Our special Lonsdale cambric; regular price 10c.  
At 64c—Very heavy unbleached muslin.  
At 11c—All colors plain chambray.  
At 25c—Ladies' corsets.  
At 8c—Fine enameled playing cards.  
At 8c—Fish lines 5 1/2 feet long and extra good.  
At 8c—Large pointing and plastering trowels for masons.  
At 4c—Glass measuring cups.  
At 8c—Men's, women's and children's stockings.

ARBITRATION ENDS  
ALBANY CAR STRIKE

Albany, Sept. 10.—The strike on the Union Traction company's lines which has tied up all city traffic in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet and Green Island since Monday, was settled early today. Cars resumed operations on all lines soon after daylight.

The disputed point—whether the agreement between the company and its employees permits the discipline of motormen and conductors by either the general superintendent or division superintendents—will be decided by a board of arbitration on October 1.

Notice to the  
Public

Bakers' Union, Local 38, wish to announce to the public that all goods bearing the union label are guaranteed to be made under the most sanitary conditions and advise if they desire goods of this nature, which "cost no more" than those made in unsanitary shops, they can purchase from these merchants:

LIST OF MERCHANTS  
C. Eisenmann's Bakeries,  
White Way Bakery, Main Street.  
Mohican Co.  
Blue Ribbon Bakery.  
Scholtz's Bakery, Barnum Avenue.

M. Lober's Bakery, Hallett Street.  
Schiff Bros.' Bakery, Hallam Street.  
Starck's Bakery, 100 Railway Street.  
New Haven Baking Co., 27 Linen Avenue.  
Bradbury Cruller Co., Pembroke Street.

WHY NOT PATRONIZE  
HOME PRODUCTS AND  
UNION GOODS?

United  
States  
Tires

are the very best for the money. We have many customers that obtain nearly double their mileage.

Large Stock  
PLAIN CHAIN AND  
NOBBY  
TRY A CHAIN TREAD  
for a non-skid tire

RELINERS! RELINERS!!  
Will often help out an old tire for many miles. We have a good stock.

\$1.90 to \$5.00  
BLOWOUT PATCHES  
35c to 75c  
LACE ON AND HOOK ON  
BOOTS

THE ALLING  
RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

Farmer Want Ad., One Cent a Word.

Anniversary  
Sale of  
Corsets

3.00	Nursing Corsets	1.19
2.00	Lace Front Corsets	98c
5.00	Elastic Top Corsets	1.98
5.00	Lace Front Corsets	1.98
8.00	Lace Fronts	2.49
10.00	Corsets	2.00
Odds & Ends		

During this Sale we will make

10.00	Surgical Corsets	7.00
8.00	Made to Order Corsets	6.00
5.00	Custom Corsets	3.98

We will take measure for these Corsets, give two fittings, and have them ready in one week

5.00	Brassiers	1.00
3.00	Brassiers	75c
2.00	Brassiers	50c
1.00	Brassiers	39c
50c	Brassiers	23c

## Hastings

CORSET SHOP  
1398 MAIN ST.  
Foot of High St.

## POINTS OF INTEREST

Tomorrow, Saturday, will be autumn bargain day. Hundreds of excellent values here to interest you. Money saving opportunities never before equalled in untrimmed hats, trimmed dress hats, children's school hats, ladies' skirt waists, silk petticoats, marine neck ruffs, vellings, ostrich plumes, raincoats and cloaks at E. H. Dillon & Co., 1195 Main St.

Saturday's specials: Legs of spring lamb, legs of mutton and yearling forequarters of mutton, choice fresh pork roasts, small fresh shoulders, small lean fresh hams, choice native veal roasts, fresh beef tongues, hearts of ox tails, etc. All the pork cuts, spare ribs, hocks, heads, feet, kidneys and liver. Choice dressed fowls. Specials from our sanitary bakery: Chocolate, coconut and almond macaroons, Swedish and German coffee cakes, fresh bread and rolls morning and afternoon; good creamery butter, mild cheese, peanut butter, best pure lard, crisco; fruit and vegetables. Everything seasonable. Bridgeport Public Market and branch, State and Bank streets, E. Main street. Phone.

Addressing trade unionists at Bristol, England, David Lloyd-George, British Minister of Munitions, stated that the war is now a war of labor.